

## BELLES OF OLD ROME

THE TIME AND MONEY THAT WERE SPENT ON THEIR TOILETS.

Modern Methods and Cost of Beauty Culture Are Simple Compared With Ancient Luxuries—Hygiene the Latter Day Magic.

The secret of eternal youth, so eagerly sought by the magicians of all centuries and sought in vain, has almost revealed itself to the present generation; at least we have its watchword, which is hygiene. For youth means beauty, and beauty means health, and the skillful beauty specialists accomplish all their successes by means of rational methods based on a careful study of the causes that may affect to its detriment the health of the skin.

In the dim back ages of the world of civilization beauty was made a cult of the utmost moment, but for many a century after the downfall of the Greek and Roman empires such matters were allowed to languish. Not until the declining years of the nineteenth century was the subject reinstated as one of paramount interest. But today beauty specialists abound—some for face treatment, others for manicure and again many more for electrolysis.

Of course these treatments are expensive, but it is worth much to a woman to be rid of a careworn expression. Moreover, to feel that her youth and therefore her beauty is somewhat restored has a beneficial influence upon her mental state.

But whoever fancies that the modern husband is to be pitted for the cost of his wife's beauty preservatives should consider the toilet expenses of a Roman lady in the comparatively early days of the world's history. Excessive as may appear the time and money spent now upon the art of beauty cultivation, the grooming of a modern woman of fashion seems invested with an admirable simplicity compared with the time and money thus expended in the days of Poppaea and Agrippina.

In the early days of Rome three classes of slaves assisted at the toilet of a lady of fashion. On leaving her bed, which was usually at noon, she immediately went to her bath, where she was carefully rubbed with pumice stone. She then put herself in the hands of the comotes, a class of slaves who possessed many secrets for preserving and beautifying the complexion; therefore their functions were considered of the greatest importance, especially as they claimed for their arts hygienic advantages.

By the comotes her face was thoroughly sponged with asses' milk, then massaged with various mixtures corresponding in intention to the "skin food" of these days; with ashes of snails and of large ants, bruised and burned in salt; with honey in which the bees had been smothered; with the fat of a pullet mixed with onion—oh, shades of Araby! And, lastly, the fat of a swan was vigorously applied, to which was attributed the property of removing wrinkles. Red spots were effaced with a piece of woolen cloth steeped in oil of roses, and freckles were treated with a scraping of sheepskin mixed with oil of Corsica, to which was added the powder of frankincense.

Then appeared the second class of slaves, armed with pinchers and porcupine quills. One of them extracted every hair, however minute, from the face of her mistress, and another cleaned the teeth with grated pumice stone, with marble dust and finally with a toothpick of porcupine quill.

A third class of slaves, who were Grecian, colored eyebrows, eyelashes and hair to the shade of "my lady's" taste. Her lips were treated with red pomade, but if chapped they were first rubbed with the inside of a sheepskin, then covered with the ashes of a burnt mouse mixed with fennel roots.

The last touches of the toilet were given by the favorite attendant, the slave kept by every patrician Roman woman for the sole purpose of applying fragrant unguents. Each part of the body had its own unguent—the hair had sweet marjoram, the neck and knees wild thyme, the arms balsam, the cheeks and breast palm oil, the feet and legs saffron. Then after a final sprinkling of Indian perfumes on hair and dress the favored slave in order that the finished work might be appreciated handed to her mistress a mirror. It was not of silver—those were so common they were used only by slaves—but a costly thing of gold, ornamented with precious stones, held by a handle of mother of pearl, the mirror itself formed of a composite of several metals so exquisitely polished as to be not inferior to glass, which was then unknown.

Ah, the modern husband may be congratulated that his lines were not cast in the days of Brutus and Cato of Utica!—Washington Star.

## How Wheat Came to Earth.

A classic account of the distribution of wheat over the primeval world shows that Ceres, having taught her favorite, Triptolemus, the art of agriculture and the science of breadmaking, gave him her chariot, a celestial vehicle, and that in it he traveled night and day, distributing this valuable bread grain among all nations of the earth.

## Hard on His Brethren.

"Oh, well, my dear," observed he to his wife, "you will find that there are a great many worse men in the world than I am."

"How can you be so cynical, John?" replied his wife reproachfully.—Sydney Herald.

## A Liberal Education.

Wisdom—Honestly, now, did you learn anything while you were in college?

Graduate—Um-m—well, I learned how to state my ignorance in scientific terms.

## VALPARAISO AMUSEMENT.

Sunday Is the Great Gala Day For Rich and Poor Alike.

All around the edge of Valparaiso bay is a string of little towns so close together that you cannot readily discover where one leaves off and the next begins. The most pretentious of these is Vina del Mar, which is a very popular seaside resort. During the summer season, from December to February, it is a gay place. A short distance from the town is the "cancha," or race track, in connection with which are golf links, cricket and polo grounds, all managed by the English sporting clubs. The polo matches and the races are over by the 1st of December, but cricket, golf and tennis go on all summer. Tennis tournaments are held, lasting for several weeks. Most of these sports, with the exception of tennis, which goes on all the time, take place on Sunday. Sunday is the great gala day, when all the population, rich and poor alike, turn out to have a good time.

The common people find their holiday sport in getting gloriously drunk. If you walk along the street on Sunday afternoon, you must not be surprised to meet every few minutes individuals decidedly unsteady on their feet. The little winosops do a rushing business, and there is always a large crowd about the door watching and loudly applauding the dancing of the "cucua," which goes on all day. This is a sort of national dance, performed to the accompaniment of the guitar. The dance is quaint and rather pretty if the dancers are sober, but in its ordinary environment it is far from inviting.

During a good season at Vina del Mar one has an excellent opportunity of seeing the aristocratic Chileans of Santiago. In January Santiago is very warm, and the society people come down to the coast during the hot weather. The ladies are many of them quite handsome. They all dress gorgeously and have very bad manners. They stroll along the hotel plaza, and if they see anything that arouses their curiosity in any of the rooms they stop and look on serenely, regardless of the occupant. They never make their appearance until 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, when they go down to the beach for a morning dip. After the 11 o'clock breakfast they disappear until 4 o'clock, when they all come out in gowns that would rival Solomon in all his glory. They either drive on the beach and trail their skirts and embroidered chifons through the sand or stroll up and down the long platform of the railroad station, watching the trains pass. These exciting diversions occupy them until dinner. Sometimes there are dances in the evening—dances called so only by courtesy, for they rarely dance; they only walk around and exhibit their gowns.—Indianapolis News.

Druggists Old and New. Sometimes it seems as if druggists have everything except drugs. The middle aged man or woman remembers when the apothecary shop had a distinctive smell of drugs and chemicals. Nothing was in sight but jars of wondrously colored liquids and powders, crystals and sticks and drawers of curious things with Latin labels. The only thing that was at all attractive for the women was the case of fancy soaps and perfumes, with face powders and cosmetics, and for the men the case of cigars. The soda fountain made the first innovation. It was no such pretentious affair as now dominates the corner drugstore, however. It stood modestly on one end of the counter. There were five or six kinds of syrups and no ice cream or hot drinks. Later candy found a place in the apothecary's, then came stationery, and now there are all sorts of bric-a-brac.—New York Press.

"The Great Unknown." For thirteen years the author of "Waverley" was unknown. Indeed the country spoke of him as "the great unknown," a pseudonym Sir Walter Scott often employed in writing. But on Feb. 23, 1827, Sir Walter gave a dinner party to which, among others, Lord Meadowbank, the judicial magnate, who chanced to know his host's secret, was invited. Then when the toasts were being drunk Meadowbank, with Scott's permission, got up and proposed the health of "the great unknown, Sir Walter Scott." The effect was magical, and the news spread through the country like wildfire. Indeed that dinner and the secret it disclosed was the most talked of event of the year.

Black Sea Peculiarities. The Black sea differs in a most remarkable manner from other seas and oceans. A surface current flows continuously from the Black sea into the Mediterranean and an under current from the Mediterranean into the Black sea. The latter current is salt, and being heavier than the fresh water above, it remains stagnant at the bottom. Being saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen, this water will not maintain life, and so the Black sea contains no living inhabitants below the depth of about 100 fathoms. The deeper water when brought to the surface smells exactly like rotten eggs.

Has Been. An Englishman went into a restaurant in a New England town and was served for his first course with a delicacy unknown to him, so he asked the waiter what it was, and the waiter replied:

"It's bean soup, sir," whereupon the Englishman in high indignation responded:

"I don't care what it's been; I want to know what it is!"—Philadelphia Times.

A Bostonese Definition. Teacher—Have you ever heard of the "happy little of Greece?"

Little Waldo—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher—Can you tell me something about them?

Little Waldo—They are pieces of pork entirely surrounded by beans.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Concentration. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" is all wrong. I tell you "Put all your eggs in one basket and then watch that basket." It is easy to watch and carry the one basket. It is trying to carry too many baskets that breaks most eggs in this country. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him up.—Carnegie's "Empire of Business."

They Generally Stick. Hewitt—Gruet has jilted that Boston girl.

Jewett—I didn't think he could do it.

Hewitt—Why not?

Jewett—It isn't easy to get rid of a cold.—New York Times.

Two Milk. "Is this milk sterilized?" asked the enquirer.

"That's the question," replied the milkman, "that it's water."

Right is more beautiful than private affection and is compatible with universal wisdom.—Emerson.

## WHY NOSES POINT EAST.

A Theory Which Is Plausible, but Rather Ridiculous.

Very few people's noses are set properly upon their faces. Any observant person who will go along the street and take notice of the nasal organs of the passersby may easily convince himself on the subject. Not one individual in a hundred, whether man or woman, is above criticism as to the arrangement of his or her nose.

One might think that nature is a little careless about this matter. When the nose turns off at an angle instead of assuming its just and proper attitude, it tends, at all events in extreme cases, to give a disordered effect to the features as a whole, but if nature really does not care which way a nose points there ought to be as many noses turned one way as are turned the other.

But is this the case? Not a bit of it. As you walk down the street look at the people as they go by, and you will discover that the noses of ninety-nine out of every hundred turn to the right. When once you have begun to notice this fact, it will constantly attract your attention. In truth, the objection to starting in upon a study of this kind is that you cannot get away from it afterward. It haunts you steadily and persistently. Whenever you meet a friend you look at his nose to make sure whether it turns to the right or not.

Now, the phenomenon being as described, what is the reason behind it? Why should nearly everybody's nose turn to the right rather than to the left? There seems to be only one way to account for it, and that is that almost everybody is right handed and uses his handkerchief correspondingly; so from infancy to old age the nose in the process of being blown and wiped is persistently tweaked to the right; hence as the infant passes through childhood and later youth—when the nasal organ is flexible and in process of formation, so to speak—it is obliged gradually but surely to assume an inclination eastward.

If this theory be correct, the noses of left handed persons ought to turn customarily to the left. Such, in fact, appears to be the case, but data on this interesting branch of the question are not sufficiently complete to afford a final conclusion.—Saturday Evening Post.

## FLOWER AND TREE.

Altheas show their Rose of Sharon flowers in August and September.

In setting out a tree the previous season's growth should be shortened one-third to three-fourths, according to the roots.

The golden coreopsis and the feathery shoots of the garden asparagus make a beautiful and artistic combination in a simple vase.

Watercress is good when the leaves are large. The size of the leaves indicates the amount of tissue—strengthening chlorophyll—in them.

The safest rule in pruning is to keep watch on the young trees and cut out any branch that seems to need removal while it is yet small enough to yield to the knife.

Trees that grow large tops, such as elms, silver maples, lindens, etc., should be planted forty-five feet apart in order to allow each tree room for expansion and prevent too much shade.

Plants of sweet william must be purchased for a new garden, as those grown from seed sown in the spring will not blossom until the spring following. Once started, however, they will continue year after year.

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## Nothing Cheap There.

Mr. Noorich (instructing architect)—I don't want to spare no expense. I want a palace an' nothin' less. Have two staircases, one to go up an' the other to go down, an' have the coal hole frescoed. I'm agoin' to show people there's nothin' cheap about me.—Tit-Bits.

## To Heaven by Installments.

Willie—Your papa's got only one arm, has he?

Robbie—Yeth.

Willie—Where's the other one?

Robbie—It's up in heaven.—New York Times.

## AN INTERNATIONAL TOWN.

Peculiarities of Nogales, on the Mexican Border Line.

It would be incorrect to date a letter from either Nogales, Ariz., or Nogales, Mex., alone, for the town belongs so thoroughly and completely to both that neither half is a town at all. It is the most completely and curiously international place that can be conceived of. There is no separation of the two parts visible as you look down on the town from the hills, and the life and the ordinary traffic of the place flow back and forth with no one apparently to say them nay. However, it must not be supposed that there is free trade across the thoroughfare, which on one side is called International street and on the other the Calle International.

In the middle of the street, where the Calle Elias, or main business street, crosses the international avenue, stands a stone obelisk about twelve feet high, and in the vicinity of this are always one or two guards in civilian dress, who pay no attention to empty handed passersby, but will stop any carriage or any person who offers to cross with a burden that might contain dutiable material. Occasionally on the Mexican side one sees a Mexican soldier in uniform, but the cartel near by is too small to hold more than a small detachment, and neither soldiers nor uniformed customs guards are ever in evidence along the border.

The Americans live apart from one another in individual houses of all grades, most of which are very neat and some of which are quite fine and must have been costly. Their streets run up the sides of the mountain gien in which the town is situated. In among their houses are the adobe cabins of the Mexicans, who are their hewers of wood and drawers of water (these terms being literally correct here, for the fuel of the country is knotted and gnarled wood, brought from the hills on donkeys' backs, and the town water won't run up to the higher elevations).

## OLD FASHIONED.

What has become of the old fashioned child that "made faces?"

What has become of the old fashioned man who hung his lodge sword in a conspicuous place?

What has become of the old fashioned man who said a handy, industrious man was "full handed?"

What has become of the old fashioned man who wanted to put his enemies where the dogs wouldn't bite them?

What has become of the old fashioned father who took a whip and held heart to heart talks with his son out in the barn?

What has become of the old fashioned woman who gave her children potatoes to make animals with; using toothpicks to make the legs?

What has become of the old fashioned woman who didn't think it proper to appear on the streets with her husband unless she had hold of his arm?—Atlantic Globe.

## Jefferson as an Inventor.

Not many people know that Thomas Jefferson was a great inventor. His inventions were all of articles of everyday use. He devised a three legged folding camp stool that is the basis of all camp stools of that kind today. The stool he had made for his own use was his constant companion on occasions of outings. The revolving chair was his invention. He designed a light wagon. A copying press was devised by him and came into general use. He also invented an instrument for measuring the distance he walked. A plow and a hemp cultivator showed that his thoughts were often on agricultural matters. His plow received a gold medal in France in 1790. Jefferson never benefited financially by his inventions, but believed they should be for the use of every one without cost.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## THE SUMTER SAVINGS BANK,

SUMTER, S. C.

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 26, 1901.

CAPITAL STOCK - \$25,000.

Does a Savings Bank business. Deposits received from 25 cents upwards. Interest computed quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Deposits may be made by mail or express and a bank book will be promptly returned.

Call in and see the Home Savings Bank. This is something new and will interest you. We lend it to you free of charge, the only condition being that you have a deposit of \$1.00 with us. Try one of these Banks and the amount you can save will surprise you.

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DIRECTORS: Horace Harry, I. C. Strauss, Marion Moise, J. M. Knight, D. J. Chandler, G. A. Lemon, B. G. Pierson.

Leave Columbia 6:55 a.m. 4:55 p.m. 8:20 a.m. 6:15 p.m. 8:30 a.m. 6:55 p.m. 8:45 a.m. 7:10 p.m. 8:55 a.m. 7:30 p.m. 9:00 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 9:15 a.m. 7:55 p.m. 9:25 a.m. 8:00 p.m. 9:35 a.m. 8:10 p.m. 9:40 a.m. 8:15 p.m. 9:45 a.m. 8:20 p.m. 9:50 a.m. 8:25 p.m. 10:00 a.m. 8:30 p.m. 10:05 a.m. 8:35 p.m. 10:10 a.m. 8:40 p.m. 10:15 a.m. 8:45 p.m. 10:20 a.m. 8:50 p.m. 10:25 a.m. 8:55 p.m. 10:30 a.m. 9:00 p.m. 10:35 a.m. 9:05 p.m. 10:40 a.m. 9:10 p.m. 10:45 a.m. 9:15 p.m. 10:50 a.m. 9:20 p.m. 10:55 a.m. 9:25 p.m. 11:00 a.m. 9:30 p.m. 11:05 a.m. 9:35 p.m. 11:10 a.m. 9:40 p.m. 11:15 a.m. 9:45 p.m. 11:20 a.m. 9:50 p.m. 11:25 a.m. 9:55 p.m. 11:30 a.m. 10:00 p.m. 11:35 a.m. 10:05 p.m. 11:40 a.m. 10:10 p.m. 11:45 a.m. 10:15 p.m. 11:50 a.m. 10:20 p.m. 11:55 a.m. 10:25 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 10:30 p.m. 12:05 a.m. 10:35 p.m. 12:10 a.m. 10:40 p.m. 12:15 a.m. 10:45 p.m. 12:20 a.m. 10:50 p.m. 12:25 a.m. 10:55 p.m. 12:30 a.m. 11:00 p.m. 12:35 a.m. 11:05 p.m. 12:40 a.m. 11:10 p.m. 12:45 a.m. 11:15 p.m. 12:50 a.m. 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